

# The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

P. M. WALLACE, } Editors.  
F. M. TRIMMER, }

Thursday, October 4, 1866.

## The Prospect Before Us.

We were talking last week, something about the amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of the United States by the Radical, or rather the dominant party of the North, as conditional to the admission of the South back into the Union. President Johnson entered his solemn protest against the amendments, because Congress had no right to make these changes unless all the States were represented in that Congress; and Thad. Stephens and his followers voted for them with great reluctance, because they fell far short of what they wanted, and what they hereafter intended to accomplish. Tennessee, Oregon and New Jersey have already adopted these amendments. The first is: "That all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of the State in which they reside, and on a footing of equality in regard to their civil rights." Now, it makes very little odds with us, after what has already taken place, whether the negro is made a citizen or not, seeing that a Convention of our own State declared them free, and that our legislature has endowed them with the full and equal benefits of our laws, with very few exceptions.

The second is: "That the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress shall be abridged in proportion to the abridgment of the right of suffrage—males above the age of twenty-one years—in any State on account of race or color." Well, we can see no great bugbear in this. If we understand its purport, it takes away from us the three-fifths slave representation in Congress, and the Electoral College, if the South refuse to give the negro the right of suffrage. But should the amendments be agreed to, the South would be entitled to a number of representatives in Congress and Presidential Electors, equal to a constituency composed of all males, white and black, being twenty-one years of age. This, we suppose, would give the South some two or three hundred thousand votes more than they now cast.

We give the third section of the amendments, in the official words of Congress, it says: "No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability." Ah, here is the most cruel and ungenerous of all the humiliating conditions demanded by the North from the already mortified and ruined South. Was it not enough to have reduced to almost abject poverty and depression a whole people, and that people their own countrymen, the sons of a common fatherhood of the Revolution, who struggled bravely for the right of self-government, but unhappily lost it? Was it not enough, while in this dejected and destitute state, without the power or means to relieve themselves, that they had desolated the land, and made the slave equal to his master as far as legislation could make them such? No, we are required to drag forth for political execution a portion of our people—the best, the noblest of the land; men who gave themselves and their all for the rights of the country—statesmen and heroes, who would give lustre to any court, or win renown in any field. Such men are to be proscribed, degraded and outlawed, through the agency of those whom they served so well, so truly. Their fathers and brothers are to become their accusers, their judges, and executioners. And the soldiers of the Confederacy are called upon to give their consent to brand with infamy and treason, comrades who fought upon the same battle fields and in a common cause. No, no! never will South Carolina pollute her soil by an act so dishonorable, so ungrateful, so treacherous! No people on earth, under all the circumstances, but the degenerate Puritan, would require of a brave enemy, concessions so odious and abhorrent.

The fourth section makes good the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, and repudiates the whole Confederate debt, nor shall any compensation ever be made for the loss or emancipation of any slaves. However unjust and repugnant to our feelings this may be, we must submit to it, because we can now do no better.

The fifth section gives Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the above amendments. The rights of the States are thus virtually wiped out, and the United States becomes a consolidated empire, against which we have contended all our lives. But we have been subdued, and are now powerless. We have placed the subject as concisely as we could before our readers, and do not wish to be understood as accepting or favoring any word, sentence, paragraph or section of the above amendments. We have only been trying to say, that if we were forced to choose between two evils, we would take the least. It will be remembered that the above amendment is given as a whole, therefore no one part can be accepted by the States, without ratifying all.

## Death of a Revolutionary Soldier.

Died on the 20th of August last, near the Cowpens battle ground, at the residence of William Cudds, Mr. MATTHEW SKATES, aged 108 years. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

## District Judge.

We take pleasure in saying that Maj. JOHN EARLE BOMAR, who is now Ordinary for Spartanburg, has been appointed Judge of the District Court. We congratulate the people of Spartanburg on the appointment of so worthy, efficient, and excellent a gentleman as Major BOMAR, to this important and responsible office.

## Sales of Real Estate.

The following lots and tracts of Land were sold on Salesday last by the Sheriff: 150 acres \$50—75 acres \$25.—130 acres \$115—300 \$606.—176 acres \$235. All the above land was thin.

Sales by the Commissioner: Estate of R. B. Sey 85 acres, \$856—same estate 61 acres \$450.—Estate of Steadman, lot No. 1, 85 acres, \$50. Lot No. 2, 78 acres, \$600. Lot No. 3, 21 acres, \$370.—Estate of P. S. Hunter, Lot No. 3, 80 acres, \$805.—Estate of W. H. Champion, 20 acres. (Mill on it) \$210. Mrs. Smith's place, 319 acres brought \$470. All the above sales were made for specie.

## Religious.

A meeting of very considerable interest has been in progress for more than a week past in the Methodist Church in this place. With the exception of an occasional interruption by rain, the Church has been open every night for nearly a fortnight. The meetings are still continued with increasing signs of good results. The congregations are every night large and attentive, and seem to be pervaded by a spirit of profound earnestness and religious solicitude.

## At Mt. Lebanon.

On Thursday last the beautiful grove at Mt. Lebanon was the scene of the most perfect enjoyment and festivity to over two hundred persons, who had gathered together from the immediate neighborhood, the Pacolets, and the Tygers, for the purpose of participating in the festivities of the day. The occasion was a picnic, given by the good people of this intelligent community, to Miss NANNIE CHAPMAN'S school, as an expression of their high and proper appreciation of the services of the accomplished and efficient principal. That the patrons of the Mt. Lebanon School fully appreciated their good fortune in securing so competent a teacher, we were convinced by the expressions of all on this occasion, and the large number of pupils with which the school closed.

When the company had collected, the musical talent of the neighborhood assembled, and for some time entertained the lovers of music with Orpheus' most delightful strains. Then followed a most edifying and appropriate address by Maj. W. M. Foster, which was well received by the intelligent auditory. Next came the announcement by a "public functionary," of the readiness of dinner, which was spread upon a table over 150 feet in length, and in the richest profusion of everything to please the most delicate palate, and prepared in a style to suit the most fastidious epicure. After this most splendid repast, the remainder of the evening was passed in the most agreeable sociality, and in listening to the "record of sweet sounds," which made "the grove with music ring." The company dispersed at a late hour in the evening, all feeling glad that they were there, for truly we never witnessed an occasion where all appeared so much delighted. It is seldom our good fortune to witness more of grace, beauty and intelligence than was there assembled.

## The District Courts.

Heman H. Perry, Judge of the County Court of Burke, Ga., notifies the people that he has closed his court and suspended its operations *sine die*. The reasons given are that Gen. Tillison sent an armed force into the county and arrested the Sheriff while serving a process of the Court.

Well, well—this is a pretty piece of business. Can we do nothing at all, without having the everlasting Yankee, making himself busy, and inter meddling in affairs in which he has no concern? Are we required to behave ourselves—obey all orders—suppress disorders, and show ourselves loyal generally, and yet, not be permitted to hold a Court for doing so, without the violent and arbitrary interference of military officers? It seems to us, that it is no use to try to do anything—for, the more we concede, the greater the disposition of our ruler to make exorbitant claims of power and self-importance, and challenging a respect which they do not merit. But, we hope a better day is coming—there will be a change—the world don't stand still.

TEXAS REJECTS THE AMENDMENT.—The Texas Legislature, through the action of the Committee on Federal Relations, has respectfully returned to the Government the constitutional amendment, declining its further consideration.

It is very evident to every body who is as well acquainted with the Yankees as we are, that they never would have proposed the Constitutional amendment if they did not intend to help themselves, and at the same time insult and oppress the South. Texas has done nobly. She has respectfully declined their consideration. But, we don't see any use for any respect whatever—we would have returned them disrespectfully, because the assumption of a lordly predominance and unjust pretensions are not entitled to any courtesy or respect whatever.

An inquisitive genius wants to know whether Brigham Young, on losing one of his wives, can be considered a widower; and, if so, to what extent.

## Washington, September 26th.

Signs of the times—Thad. Stevens' programme—the extreme Radicals gaining ground—the President unmoved, etc.

It is to be noticed, as the most important political indication of the day, that the mass of the Republican party in all the States, now represented in Congress, have taken their position, with apparent firmness, upon the platform of Congress. The address of the Republican National Committee, issued last week, signed by Greeley, Detres and others, takes ground in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment. It presents that quintuple amendment as the basis of the party, and the extent of the demand of Congress.

But this position is utterly repudiated and scouted by the advanced Republicans—that is by the extreme Radicals—Stevens, Butler, Wade, Sumner, Schenck—in fact by the whole army of Radical extremists. It is important to observe that, while a number of journals and Republicans, heretofore Conservative, have now gone over to the Congress camp, and stand upon the proposed constitutional amendment, numbers of others have gone over to the extreme Radical side, and demand from the seceded States additional "guarantees." They demand the immediate extension of suffrage to the freedmen. Another section of the Radicals demand impartial or equal suffrage from all the late slaveholding States. It is by no means improbable that the entire Republican majority in Congress will either at the coming session, or in the first session of the fourth Congress, come up to the standard of impartial suffrage.

There are propositions before Congress, reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, left pending at the termination of the session, which require from the excluded States conditions precedent to their recognition, which are not found in the constitutional amendment; and are of the most oppressive and degrading character.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens will urge the passage of his two "Enabling Acts," which will be in direct contradiction to the offer held out by the Republican Committee in the address to recognize the excluded States immediately, upon their acceptance of the quintuple constitutional amendment, while it is pretended that condition of the amendment, pure and simple, is so offensive, that one other condition is to be presented.

I have understood that some very prominent Radicals in civil and judicial office, have, in view of these facts and the probability that more onerous terms will be imposed upon the South if the ratification of the amendment be delayed, have expressed the hope that the Southern States would accept the same promptly. These officials have also stated that, in their belief, the provisions excluding certain classes of Southern citizens from office, would, immediately after restoration, be rendered null and void by a general enabling Act.

[Chas. Courier, LEO.]

## An Important Order.

Our readers, particularly those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, will peruse with satisfaction the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20, 1866.

[General Order No. 20.]

I. During the season for picking cotton and harvesting rice and corn, and until the crops shall have been prepared for market and divided among those who have produced them on shares, persons will not be permitted to trade or barter in these products on the highways, common rivers, creeks and inlets of this Military District, without a written license from the Mayor, Intendant, or other competent authority of the City, Town, or Parish, countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Military Post, within which such persons may be found. Traders and peddlers may be treated as trespassers when found on plantations without the consent of the owners.

II. Any person who shall buy cotton, rice or corn raised on shares before the same shall have been prepared for market and divided according to contract, or who shall buy these products from persons employed on plantations, may be required on the complaint of any citizen, to produce satisfactory evidence to the Post-Commander that all the parties interested have expressly consented to the sale; and in default thereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of receiving stolen goods, and punished accordingly.

III. Violations of these orders will be punished by Post-Commanders by a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$100. For the second offence, the accused, on conviction, shall be fined, and imprisoned not less than sixty days.

IV. Citizens are authorized, in the absence of competent authority on the spot, civil or military, to arrest any person found violating these orders, and to bring the offender before the Post-Commander for his action.

V. Cases arising under these orders will be reported by Post-Commanders, and their action stated.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. K. Scott, H. W. SMITH, Official: E. W. EVERSON, Ist. Lt. V. R. C. Bvt. Maj. Vol., and A. D. C.

Col. John Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, and candidate for the Virginia State Senate against Robert Ould, ex-Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, posted posters about the City of Richmond on Saturday afternoon branding H. Rives Pollard, editor of Richmond Examiner, as a coward, etc., and news has been received that a duel has been arranged between the parties. The difficulty arises out of a political controversy, the Examiner having retorted to Colonel Tyler's card published in the Enquirer, which accused Pollard in very uncharitable terms with being sustained and supported by certain Northern capitalists.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows at Baltimore, it was reported that the receipts for last year were \$27,200; expenses, 22,000. The whole number of initiations during the year were 30,000. Total membership, 180,000; number of parishes admitted 5,100; whole number of patri-archs, 20,500. Revenue of Lodges, \$1,575,000; paid for relief, \$541,000. Revenue of encampments, \$168,000; paid for relief, \$82,000.

A human skull was lately found in Calaveras County, California, at the depth of 150 feet, in what is known by geologists as the pleiocene formation. The discovery is one of most important ever made for geology, and will create a great sensation in the learned world. It seems to establish the fact that man existed on this planet countless ages before the time designated by any of our traditions respecting his first appearance here.

A grand base ball match, that started in St. Louis the 16th instant, ended in a grand row. There was too much beer on the ground. The men got drunk and went in with fists and fence rails. One poor fellow who had been there as a spectator got beat by members of both parties.

## Cleanings.

An editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred dollars for hugging a girl in church. He expresses his grief that he isn't rich enough to pay such a fine every day in the week.

A writer in the Jefferson (Texas) Bulletin, of the 1st ultimo, says that droughts first and rains next had reduced the prospects of cotton to a fourth of a bale to the acre planted, and now that the worm has begun to appear, he thinks no crop likely to be made.

An unhappy French husband complains to his mother-in-law that his wife had painted on her face to prevent his kissing her, and that "when she went to bed she immediately tell asleep, without thinking of either God or her husband."

Some one makes the following statement: "The latest Masonic statistics reports there are one million three hundred thousand brethren in the mystic tie in the world, and five thousand lodges scattered all over the world—in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Oceania and the Indian Archipelago."

A lady in Lafayette, Indiana, recently in preparing her Sunday dinner, put some beans in a pot to bake. In a hurry to get to church, she inadvertently put her hymn book into the pot, and wreathed a piece of pork in her pocket handkerchief, and took it to church with her. Her mortification was intense upon discovering her mistake during service; so was her husband's at the singularly pious composition of his repast.

In Indianapolis, last Monday, a young man named Leonidas Thompson was shot dead by his room-mate. The deceased had left the room and gone out without waking his bed-fellow, who, upon his returning, mistook him for a burglar and shot him, killing him instantly. Both were young men and highly respectable.

In the Eastern Express office in Portland, Maine, the head accidentally falling out of one of the barrels of pens sent from Lowell, Mass., marked free, for the destitute of the sufferers by the late fire, a note also fell out, saying to the consignee: "Sell for the most you can get and forward the proceeds."

The Richmond Examiner, with its usual usual frankness, invites Northern emigration to the South on the following terms: "Gentlemen of the North, we extend to you a cordial welcome, so you bring thrift, industry, honesty, and—greenbacks. And if you will only leave your conscience behind nothing will molest you from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."

The laws of Ohio allow intermarrying between blacks and whites. The laws of Kentucky prohibit it. A case is to be tried in Kentucky next month which will decide whether a negro and a white person legally married in Ohio, can, if they move to Kentucky, live together as man and wife, when the laws of that State prohibit their cohabiting together.

One of the convicts of the Pennsylvania Western Penitentiary, named Holmes, on Thursday morning, indulged in the most blasphemous language, cursing everybody, cursing Christ, cursing God, and pronouncing God the author of all sin, and ridiculing the Bible. While uttering his blasphemy he was suddenly struck down with apoplexy, and remained unconscious until he died at 12 o'clock, noon, on Friday.

A gentleman writing from Oglethorpe, Green, Elbert and Wilkes counties, Georgia, says the corn crop will not yield a bushel to the acre, and that there will not be cotton enough to purchase corn to make up the deficiency. Many of the negroes are leaving for Tennessee and Mississippi to avoid suffering for bread. This is truly a gloomy prospect, but probably overdrawn.

The crown Prince of Prussia and the Prince Charles, who won the great victories that now give the leadership of Germany to Prussia, are about thirty years of age, while Benedek and the chiefs on the Austrian side, overwhelmed with defeats, are old fellows of sixty or eighty years of age. Disraeli told the story years ago in "Coningsby"—"The history of heroes is the history of youth."

The emigrants from Canada to the Western States which was sufficiently extended last year to elicit considerable comment and cause some apprehension, has been continued the present season. *Le Canadian* says that within a short time not less than fifty-three heads of families and young men have left Lavis for the Western States. *Le Journal* also remarks on the continued emigration of artisans from Quebec to the Northwest, in quest of a means of livelihood. Since the spring, it says no less than a thousand ship carpenters have thus deserted Quebec.

## COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 1.—Cotton—17 to 23 gold, 23 to 28 currency. Corn—\$1.45 to 1.60 per bushel. Flour—\$12 to 18 per barrel.

## MARRIED.

On the 23d ultimo, by SAMUEL LANCASTER, Esq., MR. JOHN H. TURNER to MISS SARAH ANN OLIVER.

On the 27th ultimo, by SAMUEL LANCASTER, Esq., MR. NIMROD BURNETT to MISS MARY ANN HICKS, all of this District.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. J. O. B. Darg, Mr. T. M. HOUSTON, to Miss T. F. C. GARRISON, all of this district.

## Dress Making.

MISS S. E. GREGORY respectfully announces to the Ladies of Spartanburg that she is well prepared with the LATEST FASHIONS and a competent Assistant, to execute all work in Millinery, at short notice and for moderate prices. Apply at the residence of Mr. J. R. WEIKERT. Oct 4—35—4

## Take Notice.

THE Books of DEAN & GOODGION and of J. E. GOODGION has been put in my hands for collection. All indebted will call early, and save further trouble and costs, as time will not permit to give each one a special notice.

J. M. ELFORD, Oct 4 35 3w

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., FACTORS,

Church street, Charleston, S. C. WILLIAMS, TAYLOR & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEW YORK. Liberal cash advances will be made on Cotton consigned to either house.

Oct 4 35 2m

## AT J. W. HARDY & CO'S.

BAGGING, L INSEED OIL,  
ROPE, W WHITE LEAD,  
TWINN, L W R YN,  
BUTTER, O UNION BUTTONS.

J. W. HARDY C. E. FLEMING.  
October 4 36 1y

## NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of KIRBY & WILSON, or to myself, on individual account, are requested to call at our OLD STAND, (Brick Range) and make settlement, where I may be found for a short time to attend to this business. We hope our old friends and customers have not forgotten us, but will come forward and aid us as much as they can, pay us a part cash, and give notes for open account.

A. H. KIRBY, Oct 4 36 4t

## ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of WILLIAM J. BREM, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same duly proven, on or by the 1st day of NOVEMBER next.

All persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment. T. STOBO FARKOW, C. E. S. D., and Adm'r. Ex. Off. Oct 4 36 1w

## SALE.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, October 10th, TEN OR FIFTEEN SHARES of Rolling Mills Stock. Also, Seven Acres of WOODLAND near the Village, adjoining the lands of Col. Joel Foster, together with some very desirable Furniture.

Terms made known on day of Sale. W. MAGILL FLEMING, for H. A. C. WALKER. Oct 4 36 1t

## E. P. BROWN'S MILL.

THESE MILLS have been thoroughly repaired, and are now in good running order. THE FLOURING MILL is now making a good turn-out, and is not to be surpassed in making good Flour by any mill. Every thing works well, and we are prepared to have our business attended to in first rate style. We respectfully solicit the patronage of our old friends, and as many new ones, as want their wheat ground for a good turn-out. THE BRIDGE has been thoroughly repaired, and no apprehensions of its safety is now felt.

E. P. BROWN, Oct 4 34 4w

## NEW GOODS!

WE are now receiving a great variety of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we will sell at the lowest market prices FOR CASH. A large assortment of

Ladies Dress Goods, HATS, CLOAKS, COLLARS, RIBBONS, FURS, &c.

A good stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

at reduced prices.

FAMILY GROCERIES of all kinds.

SHOES and SOLE LEATHER.

NEW STATE MONEY BOUGHT.

FOSTER & JUDD, Oct 4 35 6t

## Equity Sale.

Jesse Hammatt, vs. Wm. M. Champion, Bill to foreclose Mortgage, &c.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity, the Real Estate referred to in the pleadings in this case, was sold at public sale on Salesday in October, inst., but the purchaser not having complied with the terms of sale, said real estate will be resold at the risk of the former purchaser, at public sale at Spartanburg C. H., on Salesday in November next, being:

A TRACT OF LAND, whereon the Defendant, Wm. M. Champion resides, situated on Island Creek, about 17 or 18 miles above the town of Spartanburg, containing

Twenty Acres more or less,

whereon a GRIST MILL and COTTON GIN are located.

By consent of the Complainant, the crop growing on said Land will be sold separately from the land.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money to be paid cash, the residue in twelve months from day of sale, secured by bond of purchaser, with at least two approved sureties and mortgage of the premises.

T. STOBO FARKOW, C. E. S. D. Com'rs Office, }  
Sept 27, 1866. }  
Oct 4 36 1ds

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND.

IN accordance with the provisions of the will of JOHN S. FINCH, deceased, we will sell at public outcry, at Spartanburg Court House, on the First Monday in NOVEMBER next, the following Tracts of Land:

TRACT NO. 1.—Lying on Meadow Creek, bounded by the lands of T. N. Finch, Wm. Goin, et al., containing

278 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

TRACT NO. 2.—Lying on Meadow Creek, bounded by the lands of R. F. Brown, Wm. Dickson, et al., containing

229 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

TRACT NO. 3.—Part of the home tract bounded by the lands of G. W. Finch, D. W. Moore, et al., containing

181 1/2 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

TRACT NO. 4.—Known as the John Wingo tract, bounded by the lands of Mrs. Allbright, et al., containing

67 1/2 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

TRACT NO. 6.—Known as the Larkin Dalinger tract, owned jointly by Est. of J. S. Finch and Est. of H. H. Thomson, deceased, bounded by the lands of Wm. Goin, et al., containing

211 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

TERMS OF SALE:—Note for Specie, payable 12 months after date, with interest from day of sale with two approved securities and mortgage on the premises to secure the purchase money.

T. N. FINCH, }  
J. L. FINCH, } Executor.  
G. W. FINCH, }

Oct 4 36 1ds